

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, OCT. 23, 1879.

HENRY C. RIDER, Editor and Proprietor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

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DEFERRED.

We promised our readers that we would this week give an account of our recent trip to Albany and New York. We must, however, be excused from doing so on account of the very able and lengthy address of Hon. Erastus Brooks delivered upon the occasion of taking formal possession of the Tarrytown branch of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and with which unquestionably our readers will be well pleased. We are also compelled to keep over a large amount of correspondence and the usual weekly register of votes on the national convention question, of which, at present, Cincinnati takes preference for location. In next week's paper we design to include all postponed matter, even though we should be obliged to omit the insertion of a story on the first page in order to its accomplishment.

The Itemizer.

The idea is to gather into this column items that relate to deaf-mutes personally, or to associations of deaf-mutes, or to institutions for the benefit of deaf-mutes. We hope our friends and readers will keep us supplied with items for this column. Mark items to be sent: *The Itemizer.*

A substantial and ornamental portfolio has recently been completed at the Michigan Institution.

ALDEN P. OSOON, of Natick, Mass., renews his subscription for our paper, the news in which he says is growing more interesting than ever.

The Manhattan Literary Association could get that \$50 back as soon as possible, for that dirty editor is none too good to swindle them out of its money.

MISS MAGGIE E. FELLA, formerly of this county, but now of Louisville, Ky., is visiting the family of Senator John Benz, of this place.—*Crawford County, Ind., Democrat.*

T. F. FOX, of New York, has arrived at the deaf-mute college. The racial who insulted him through the columns of that foul Brooklyn sheet has better look to himself.

THE HAZINE, Wis., Daily News of October 4th says: "B. S. Field, a deaf-mute in the employ of Case & Co., departs for Iowa next Monday, where he will visit his parents for several weeks."

JOSEPH A. McADAMS, of Cynthiana, Ky., renews, feeling that he cannot do without our paper, to which he has long been attached, and which he says has greatly improved since he first subscribed for it.

DRAWING is so efficiently taught at the London, Eng., school for deaf-mutes that of 236 candidates presented to the science and art department last year 154 passed creditable examinations, and 25 received prizes.

I. N. SORREN, of Salem, Mass., was surprised on the occasion of his birthday recently by a present from deaf-mute friends consisting of a Teachers' Bible. A collation was afterwards served, and a good time was enjoyed.

THE appropriation for the Pennsylvania Institution failed on account of a clerical error, but the officers of the institution are going forward with the school as usual, trusting that the next legislature will make the matter right.

THE furniture of the defunct Sunny Side Club should be sold, and the money divided among its former members. Bond is now keeping house with it, and has little notion of selling it. Look sharp, boys, or that dirty Brooklyn racial will swindle you out of your just dues.

THE *Mirror* informs Mr. William H. Blood, whose article recently appeared in our paper, that it never refuses to publish the evil deeds of deaf-mutes, whether of Michigan or any other State, but that it has often refused and still refuses to publish scandal and gossip respecting people, no matter whether it is received from correspondents or other sources.

MR. AND MRS. CYRUS M. MORSE, formerly of this town, who moved westward several years ago in order to improve their circumstances, are living at Bridgeport, Saginaw county, Mich., and are doing much better than when here. Mr. Morse is working on cabinet, furniture, and upholstering articles, is sole monopolist of the trade where he lives, is manufacturing considerable, and finds good, ready sales for his work.

MR. CHARLES KELSEY, Principal of the Cayuga Lake Academy, Aurora, N. Y., having been appointed superintendent of schools at Marquette, Mich., his wife has transferred her class of deaf-mutes to the latter place, which it is thought will form the nucleus for another institution, a matter of considerable interest to many patrons of the Flint schools who now have to bear the expense of pupils traveling from 600 to 800 miles in the round trip to and from Flint.

DUNROO Friday evening, when Robinson's circus was in full blast, our friend Geo. Van Doren was brutally assaulted by one of the showmen, and his head cut badly. George is deaf and dumb, and was innocently watching the cages of animals when some one in the crowd did something to irritate the showman, who, thinking him to be the party, struck him with an iron bound pin. We are sorry for our friend George, and would be glad of an opportunity to assist in bringing the rogue who struck him to justice.—*Franklin, O., Chronicle, Oct. 1, 1879.*

FIVE boys work on the *Star*. Two of them are beginners.

THE *Kansas Star* comes to us, after vacation, enlarged and improved.

NUMBER 12, of October, closed volume 1st of the *Texas Mute Ringer*.

MISS JULIA ASHLEY, of Jackson, Minn., is tutor to a deaf-mute boy in Milford, Ia.

COLONEL FORD, at the Texas Institution, is learning the sign-language very fast.

The patron of the Texas Institution is to be furnished with three new sewing-machines.

The trustees of the Kansas Institution recently met for the transaction of important business.

It is said that Henry Hawkins, one of last year's pupils at the Kansas Institution, is totally blind.

HOOVER cough is for a while detaining Miss Laura Clark from returning to school at the Kansas Institution.

FRANK A. Scott, formerly a compositor on the *Star*, is working in the job department of the Leavenworth Times.

BISHOP WHITTINGHAM, a few days before his death, sent Mr. James S. Wells his license to act as lay-reader for the deaf-mutes of Baltimore.

LAURA BRIDGMAN is very fond of reading works of fiction including novel, a number of which have been printed in raised print for the blind.

LOUIS BURCHMANN, a Minnesota graduate of 1879, is employed in Knapp & Prink's shoe and boot establishment, we think in St. Paul, Minn.

CHARLES H. HYER, foreman of the shoe shop at the Kansas Institution, and Miss Minnie Alstead, of Kankakee, Ill., were married on the 20th of last June.

MISS SALLY JACK, who was for nearly twenty years employed as a domestic at the American Asylum, is now living in her guardian's family at Detroit, Me.

ONE of the witty New England mite ladies, meditating in maiden meditation, fancy free, thinks it better to mourn for a husband than to mourn over one.

SATURDAY, September 20th, was a holiday for the Texas Institution boys, who went to Barton Springs, where they enjoyed fishing, ball-playing, and boating.

Show the JOURNAL to your deaf-mute friends, and ask them to subscribe for it, in order to make it a better paper according to the increased patronage it receives.

MISS BROWN, formerly seamstress in the Kansas Institution, is a saleswoman in a dry goods store in Olathe, and her former position is filled by Miss Virginia McCrum.

Wm. E. DEAN, who is to be united to Miss Ella D. Clapp in matrimony to-day, is, we are informed, assistant bookkeeper in the Minneapolis (Minn.) Security Bank.

ASK HOGGERS and family will leave Minneapolis, Minn., November 1st, and move to their new homestead at Hartford, Conn. May success attend their brave undertaking.

JOHN SMITH, late of New York, has certain employment on the Hastings and Dakota Railroad, in Minnesota, and is soon to be married to Miss Almira M. Taylor, of Alexandria, Minn.

BENJAMIN R. WINTHROP, for twenty-eight years one of the directors of the New York Institution and who died the 12th of last July in London, Eng., was a descendant of Governor John Wintthrop, of Massachusetts, and of Governor Peter Stuyvesant, of New York.

A new society has been formed at the deaf-mute college under the name of the Glee Club, having for its object the amusement or instruction of the inhabitants of Kendall Green. All the exercises will be done by singing. The first entertainment which it gave, on the 10th inst., was a success, every one of the audience being alternately moved to tears and laughter by the actors. Its officers and singers are as follows: President, J. J. Sanson, '80; dramatic director, Harry White, '80; bass, C. C. Codman; Alto, A. J. Andrews; Tenor, Arthur D. Bryant, '80; Soprano, R. M. Zeigler, '82.

MISS MYRA E. ALDEN writes that there is a young blind semi-mute lady living near Boston. She lost her hearing and sight entirely at nine years of age by scarlet fever, which left her constitution so enfeebled as to render her unable to attend school. One of the ladies connected with the Horace Mann school volunteered to teach her at home. She proved an apt scholar, and a wealthy gentleman of Boston presented her with a copy of the Bible and other books in raised print, which she enjoys reading very much. She is also accomplished in sewing and knitting, even earning a little pin money by the latter.

DUNROO Miss Myra E. Alden's recent stay in Boston she paid a flying visit to the blind institution at South Boston, where she was cordially received by her old friends. The object of her visit was chiefly to consult Professor Angell, the director of the institution, in regard to the admission of a young lady to the school. This lady's case is quite singular. She can see perfectly, but having overtaxed her eyes doing fancy work, the nerves and muscles were paralyzed, and, after treatment under a skillful oculist, she was obliged to give up all hope of ever again being able to see her eyes, and is to be admitted to the institution in order to learn to read, write, and sew as the blind do.

On the 15th of September quite a large company of deaf-mutes went from Boston to New York via the Newport line. They were Miss Miller, of Connecticut, Messrs. Moses Hegan, of New York, Fred Wood and Harry White, of Boston, and Willis E. White, of New Hampshire. With them was Rev. Dr. Galland, whose quiet humor and entertaining stories added not a little to the general enjoyment. Rev. Dr. Galland is the pupil in a different person from Rev. Dr. Galland in the parlor. Here he is all dignity and decorum, as befits his sacred office, there he is all playfulness and humor. Miss Miller intended to spend a few weeks with friends at Greenpoint, and she may be still there for all we know to the contrary. She reads the JOURNAL regularly and likes it immensely.

On the first Wednesday in September, when the new hall of the Boston society was opened to its members for the first time, George A. Holmes made an able speech upon the occasion, dwelling chiefly upon the necessity of a better tone and more sociality among the members. Members should meet together only for social intercourse, not for quarreling or bickering, nor for slandering the absent ones, nor for talking idle gossip; all such evil habits ought to be left behind in the old hall. Mr. Holmes then described the rise and progress of the society from the time when it was struggling for existence on the shoals of bankruptcy, where it had been stranded, until the present time, when it is on the bosom of the ocean sailing with a fair wind and with plenty of ballast, financially speaking. He was followed by Mr. Lynde in a few remarks, the substance of which was that the new hall was the best society ever had, and that the members should be careful not to abuse the golden opportunities given them for religious as well as literary instruction. The well-known integrity and popularity of Mr. Lynde lent weight to every word that he said. Then and there Mrs. Lynde, his intelligent wife, was elected by acclamation to the position of leader in the Bible-class for another year.

THE horse-barn at the Michigan Institution is being improved.

THE trustees of the Texas Institution recently visited the school.

MR. R. D. LIVINGSTON, of Boston, Mass., was in Chicago on the 17th inst.

ALL the inmates of the Texas Institution are in good health, and the hospital is untenant.

A Texas Institution boy investigated one of General Lister's bee-hives. The result was quite apparent.

JOHN BROOKS, Collins C. Colby, and Henry L. Zimmerman, all printers, lately called at the *Mirror* office.

JAMES A. KEY, a former pupil in the Missouri Institution, is now attending school at the Kansas Institution.

MISS A. LEVY, of Chicago, Ill., has not returned yet, and she is supposed to be enjoying her visit in New York.

ORDERS for wood-engravings from E. Soulewine should be addressed to him at 200 Grand street, E. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELLSWORTH LONG, who was absent from school last year on account of sickness, has returned to the Kansas Institution.

THE *Deaf-Mute Record*, of the Missouri Institution, reports the health of the officers, teachers, and pupils excellent.

A writer informs us that "Miss Mary A. Kohler, of York, Pa., was married on the 9th of October, and she is now on her wedding tour."

PROFESSOR GILKEY, a teacher in the Missouri Institution, was lately called to Mount Sterling, Ky., to the death of his brother-in-law.

A movement is on foot to separate the two classes—deaf-mutes and blind—at the Michigan Institution, and educate them separately.

THE trustees of the Michigan Institution have tendered the executive committee of the *Annals* an invitation to hold its next meeting at that institution.

MISS McCoy, widow of the late Principal McCoy, of the Virginia Institution, left Stanton a few days ago, taking her children with her, and went to Baltimore.

TWELVE deaf-mutes, pupils of the New York Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, are evening students in the art department of Cooper Institute.

A writer says that in consequence of the decrease in the number of subscribers to the *Leader*, W. A. Bond, its editor, is obliged to do three hours' work in New York every night.

THOMAS McGINNESS, formerly of Cleveland, O., has had steady employment for a year or more at Peter Hayden's rolling mill, Columbus, O., and receives fair wages.

HERBERT M. MALLICK, who left the National Deaf-Mute College last June, has secured employment in a printing-office at North East, Pa., and likes his work very much.

ONE of the pupils of the New York Improved Instruction Institution is a nephew of the late Brigham Young. He used to attend the Clarke Institute at Northampton, Mass.

An inquisitive writer to this paper wants to know who conferred the title of "Rev." upon John Barrick, of Cincinnati, and by whom and in what church he was ordained deacon.

SAMUEL M. FREEMAN writes from Cave Springs, Ga., to a friend in Columbus, O., that the sentiment among the Georgia mutes is unanimously in favor of holding the convention in Cincinnati.

ONE hundred and sixty-four pupils are at the deaf-mute college under the name of the Glee Club, having for its object the amusement or instruction of the inhabitants of Kendall Green. All the exercises will be done by singing. The first entertainment which it gave, on the 10th inst., was a success, every one of the audience being alternately moved to tears and laughter by the actors. Its officers and singers are as follows: President, J. J. Sanson, '80; dramatic director, Harry White, '80; bass, C. C. Codman; Alto, A. J. Andrews; Tenor, Arthur D. Bryant, '80; Soprano, R. M. Zeigler, '82.

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THE *Leader* acts unwisely. If there is anything against its enemies why don't it prove its charges or quit retreating them? Venomous dirt-throwing seldom does the mark at which the throwing is aimed much harm, and it nearly always re-acts, in the minds of fair-minded and decent people, against the thrower. There is too much sameness in the *Leader*. Give us a rest. Who sends the motion?—*Gazette.*

On the afternoon of September 30th, at the residence of Mr. John A. Shay, at Lebanon, Pa., his sister, Miss Annie B. Shay, was married to Mr. John D. Zeigler, of Philadelphia, by Rev. C. Hare, of St. Luke's Church, Lebanon. Mr. Zeigler is a fine gentleman, and was once President of the Philadelphia Library Association. His brother, Robert, is now a student at National Deaf-Mute College. The bride is handsome, and is liked by all who know her. They both graduated from the Pennsylvania Institution. We wish them happiness and future bright prosperity.

THE Independent Base-Ball Club, that is, those of the members attending school at the Ohio Institution, at a late meeting elected James P. Haggins captain and J. M. Woolley secretary of the club. There is talk in Columbus, among those interested in base-ball, of fitting up grounds near one of the Independent, and inviting some of the numerous clubs of the country to go there and play. If the project is successful there are those who think it would more than pay, besides affording abundant amusement for the lovers of the ball.

M. E. CONWELL, of Marion, N. Y., who is working on shares on his father's farm of 220 acres, 22 of which was this year planted to corn, writes to inform our readers that he was "holding up his left hand, and had got one long ear of corn," also that he felt sorry for L. N. Jones, of Sand Hill, N. Y., whose ear measured 14½ inches in length. Mr. Cogswell says his corn is the white Dutch variety. He need not express any great sympathy for Mr. Jones' defeat in being beaten in length of ears until he states the length of the ear which he "held in his left hand," but for acreage of course Jones will "own up the corn."

MR. JACQUES LOW and Mr. Rudolph Henryrey paid a short visit to the New York Institution on Sunday, October 19th.

CHARLES E. STEWART, of Frederick, a graduate of the deaf-mute college, is in Baltimore working at his business, can-making.

JAMES W. SMITH, formerly a pupil of the Missouri Institution, was lately married to a hearing lady named Miss Alice Franklin.

MISS MARY WOODROW, formerly a Missouri Institution pupil, has removed from her old home, Jefferson City, to Carthage, Mo.

THE financial condition of the Baltimore Deaf-Mute Union is in a very prosperous way, and several new members have been received.

CHARLES W. SCHULTZ, of Baltimore, has gone to Hagerstown, Md., to see his handsome belle, Charlie expects to spend a week at her home.

THOMAS F. FOX, who graduated last June from the New York Institution, has been admitted to the freshman class at the National Deaf-Mute College.

MR. PETER SCHWAB, the beloved vice-president of the Baltimore Deaf-Mute Union, is very sick at his home. His friends wish him a speedy recovery.

MISS KATE SHEKLEY, matron of the Missouri Institution, and her little daughter Mary are on a three weeks' visit with friends in Saline county, Missouri.

We thought the Toronto *National* had failed, but the editor of the *Mirror* acknowledges the receipt of a copy, and suggests that he would like to exchange.

JAMES MOYLAN, of Baltimore, has returned from his pleasure tour through West Virginia. He has so far recovered from his sickness that he is able to work at his trade.

CHAUNCEY ENGLE, of Oswego Centre, N. Y., paid us a visit last Saturday evening, and left the next afternoon to visit the Joneses of Richfield, N. Y.

MR. JOHN CARLES, speaking of the editor of the *Leader*, says he quivers and shudders when he finds he is caught, and is the precise counterpart of a ferocious young devil-fish.

It is well worth the trouble to visit the New York Institution to see the perfect order among the girls in the sitting-room, either at study or drill exercises, when Miss Prudence Lewis is present. It takes a deaf-mute who understands her class to manage them as well as she does.

KATE B. ACHESON, of Rollinville, says: "I notice in your paper about Miss Nellie D. Clapp's coming marriage. I know her as a schoolmate and friend at Hartford, congratulate her approaching marriage, and wish her happiness and prosperity. I congratulate Mr. Edward Ould and Miss Jennie Boughton, too, though I am a stranger to them."

LUCY L. KING, who has spent many happy hours reading some sample copies of our paper, sent her by kind friends, and learned much concerning some of her former classmates and Professor Job Turner, sends \$1.50 for the JOURNAL one year. She lives at Egypt, Miss. We take pleasure in sending her the paper.

LAST Monday, Rev. A. W. Mann made us a pleasant visit. At night he lectured to the pupils, and also again in the morning, in our spacious chapel. He was solicited to make a longer stay, but he could not, on account of engagements at Topika, Kan., for which place he started the day after his arrival here. We hope he will call again and make his stay longer.—*Record, Oct. 11.*

THE teachers and officers of the New York Institution who attended the opening exercises of the Tarrytown branch, on the 19th inst., were, at its close, invited to the house of C. W. VanTassel to see the Rev. Dr. Galland baptize the little five-months-old Charles Wesley VanTassel after his father. The baby neither kicked nor screamed, but behaved with becoming grace, and sweetly smiled.

PROFESSOR JOB TURNER writes from Potsdam, N. Y., October 20th: "I have had to walk eight miles in five hours because I wished to meet my appointment here promptly to-night. Thank God, I am to hold a service in Trinity Church to-night. I shall go to Watertown, N. Y., to-morrow afternoon to hold a service next Wednesday night. You may expect me in Mexico Thursday morning."

MISS ANGE A. FULMER, in a recent article, dub the married state "a whirlpool of unpleasures." All young men and women ought to be warned by the above to keep as far apart as possible, and to founder on in the calm and placid sea of single blessedness, where domestic cyclones are not infrequently, where the bright aspirations of life are not retarded by the accumulation of children, and where they will have the satisfaction of knowing that, a little further on, they will have every chance for becoming crusty, musty old bachelors, and vinegary old maid.

MR. PERRYMORE S. STEWART, deaf and dumb, employed in Shaw's livery, Hartford, Me., was seriously injured on the 24th of May last. He was standing on a beam arranging some leather, when the timber was broken. He fell fourteen feet, about five hundred pounds of leather falling upon him. He was taken home, and his collar bone and one rib were found to be broken. He was confined to his house between five and six weeks, and got along nicely and rapidly. Now he is at work in the tannery again. He has a wife, deaf and dumb, and two smart children. One of the children has been to the High School this fall, and is only nine years old. His wife has got a very fine bounding girl-baby, between three and four months' old.

PROFESSOR LEONIDAS POYTZ, our newly elected principal, took formal charges of the institution on Tuesday last. He seems to take naturally to the duties of his office, and we doubt not will discharge them to the entire satisfaction of all. The fact that Mr. Poytz himself has a little deaf-mute daughter draws him nearer, perhaps, to the class of persons with whom he is now thrown, and for the same reason the pupils seem to think that he is peculiarly fitted to take charge of such a school as this. His family will move over next week. Mrs. Poytz, as all her acquaintances know, is a lady in the strictest sense of the word, and she will be a fit exemplar for those among us who are growing into womanhood. We give them a hearty welcome and God-speed.—*Gazette.*

As long as the pupil entertains the notion that the object for which he has been sent to an institution for the deaf and dumb is to learn the sign-language he will fail to gain a proper knowledge of English. As long as he is permitted to use the sign-language in the school-room and elsewhere to the exclusion of every thing else, he will not acquire English. While in the institution the sign-language is available for all purposes of communication, in the outside world it is not understood, and is almost practically useless. The sign-language is an important and almost indispensable aid in the acquisition of English. The deaf-mute must be familiar with it as a means of becoming acquainted with the English. To him it is the key which opens the temple of knowledge. He must not, however, place too high a value upon it, and regard it as the main aim and end of his education. It is the starting-point, the stepping-stone, to something absolutely necessary for him to know in order that he may be fitted to do his duty to God, his country, and his neighbor.—*Range.*

JAMES BUDLONG, of Providence, R. I., writes: "My father, Deacon George W. Budlong, died at 6:45 P. M., October 10th. The funeral occurred Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at his late residence in Norwood, R. I. He was the oldest inhabitant in that part of the town, and the last of his generation. He was widely known, having resided where he died for fifty years. Long before the hour of service the house was packed with friends from different parts of the country. He was born on the 18th of June, 1798, on the farm now owned by the town of Warwick, R. I. He formerly owned that estate, and for more than thirty years spent his days on the place where he was born. He leaves four sons, one daughter, seventeen grandchildren, and one great-grandchild to mourn his loss. He was the senior deacon of the Central Baptist Church in that town, and was loved and respected by all who knew him."

A. W. ALLEN, of Williamstown, Conn., says: "I enclose \$1.50 for another year. I don't want to lose my JOURNAL. It comes to me punctually, and I am very much pleased with it. I cannot breathe if I don't see the JOURNAL again. I am always anxiously looking for it, just like letters, every week. I am a boss shoemaker and dealer in cigars and tobacco. Job Turner was here, and stayed with us over night last Tuesday. Welcomed him very much. There are three deaf-mutes living here, Mr. and Mrs. Bowditch, and William L. Blah. Mr. Blah is doing very well. He bought a very nice house upon a hill. His wife is not deaf and dumb. He has two little boys. They can talk. He is a spoon-turner. He has been in the same shop for eighteen years. My wife can talk. My boy can talk, and is a brakeman in Providence, R. I. My girl is deaf and dumb, and is seven years old. She can talk as fast as educated deaf-mutes."

On the 5th of October a deaf-mute service was held at St. James' Church, Woonsocket, R. I., Rev. Mr. Miller officiating, and Professor Job Turner conducting the service for the mutes. After Rev. Mr. Miller's sermon on "Look unto God and be saved," he made a brief, eloquent speech in the interest of the mutes. While he was speaking to the large audience about Rev. Dr. Galland's church mission, and Professor Job Turner's good work, tears came to his eyes. Afterwards he said that it would give him much pleasure to help the deaf-mutes in any way whenever their station was in need of it. Then the pastor was introduced to the mutes, when they dispersed for their respective homes. Mr. Turner, previous to his leaving them for Williamstown, Conn., to hold services for mutes October 7th, said to them, in the kindest manner, "I will never forget this meeting. I will come here and see you all if my life is spared."

One of the new boys who have been in Williamstown, who ran away from a hotel keeper in Detroit, to whom his father gave him when he removed to Kansas some years since. He is eighteen or twenty years of age and entirely uneducated, but is quite intelligent in natural signs. When he first came he could not write his name, and it was a mystery for some time who he was or where he came from, but after a time the above facts developed themselves, together with the fact that in some unaccountable manner he learned of this institution, and of the opening of school, and when the pupils returned he "folded his tent and stole away," taking nothing but his own things. He gives as a reason for deserting to leave Detroit that he was kept in a restaurant, and had people wished him to drink and he detested such things. He studies hard, and will make an excellent year's record if nothing happens. It is wished that people do not send these unfortunate children to school at the right age. Oftentimes because they are good to work they are deprived of an education. It seems as if some law might be enacted compelling the attendance of pupils of a proper age.—*Mirror.*

THE Church Mission for Deaf-Mutes, With its Home for the Aged and Infirm.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS FOR JUNE, 1879.

St. Thomas' Church, N. Y.	\$ 41.00
S. C. Harrison	50.00
W. D. L. Boughton	3.00
Fredrick De Puyter	25.00
R. M. Hagan	5.00
Service for deaf-mutes in Harlem, N. Y.	3.00
Henry S. Chandler	3.00
H. T. Morgan	10.00
T. T. Taylor	10.00
"Z." through Rev. Dr. Dix	50.00
Christ Church, Williamsburgh, N. Y.	65.00
For the deaf-mutes in New York	10.00
Through New York Herald	10.00
John McNeally	1.00
W. H. Archer, Clinton, Miss., collected	1.00
By Mr. James Lewis	2.00
Thomas Holland	5.00
A. M. Hoyt	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Oils	5.00
S. E. Elmer	5.00
W. G. Low	5.00
Mrs. A. W. Spies	1.00
E. R. Potter	2.00
M. B. Bingham	2.00
St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., (service for deaf-mutes)	40.00
Markus Bros.	1.00
H. H. McFarlan	2.00
Jan Logan	2.00
S. A. Webb	1.00
Stevens House	2.00
H. C. O'Brien	15.00
A. A. Low	5.00
O. E. Schmidt & Co.	1.00
Cash and Anonymous	62.95

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS FOR JULY.

Miss Bachman	5.00
Emmanuel	50.00
Mrs. S. V. Fleming	5.00
H. F. Spaulding	100.00

ADDRESS
DEPOSE THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, INSTRU-
TOES, PUPILS AND FRIENDS OF THE NEW
YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION
OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, ON TAKING POS-
SESSION OF THE NEW GROUNDS AT TARI-
TOWN, OCTOBER 14TH, 1879.

By Erasmus Brooks, of the Board of Directors.

When, in the time of the Abbé de l'Épée, the
Emperor Joseph II. visited Paris, he went to the
asylum of the great teacher. Charmed with the
founder, and admiring his work, he asked permis-
sion to place with him a student who, after he
had learned the art of instruction, could be trans-
planted to his Kingdom to teach the deaf and
dumb of the German Empire. And when, in
1789, the Ambassador from Russia asked the Ab-
bè to receive a valuable present from his sov-
ereign in token of his great work, the noble an-
swer was, "Tell Catherine I never receive gold; but if
my labors have any claim to her esteem, all I ask
of her is to send me from her vast empire a deaf-
mute to educate."

And this man, with an income of only 12,000
francs, educated and supported an institution of
forty deaf-mutes.

THE BEGINNING OF OUR INSTITUTION.

The Institution which we represent
here to-day is in the sixty-second year
of its existence, and is the oldest save
one—the American Asylum at Hart-
ford—in the United States. The New
York Institution for the Instruction
of the Deaf and Dumb was only fairly
launched in the year 1818, and the
elder brother in the work of deaf-mute
instruction, only partially commenced
the year before. From the beginning,
the two have been as one in the grand
work of diffusing knowledge among a
long-neglected class to whom the ben-
ign blessings of hearing and speak-
ing had been denied. From these two
institutions have grown fifty others
now established in different parts of
the country, and all engaged in the
same great work of improving the con-
dition of an increasing and suffering
class of people. In the places we
have left, the light of letters first dawned
upon minds long darkened by ig-
norance, and multitudes of this class
have been changed into intelligent and
comparatively happy creatures. The
so-called children of silence have been
made to hear and to speak. In the
words of the prophet Isaiah, "The
eyes of the blind have been opened,
the ears of the deaf unstopped, and
the tongue of the dumb made to sing."
Our privilege as directors and teachers
in this institution, has been to open
the ears of the deaf and the
mouths of the dumb, until we have
realized, I trust, the truth of the words
of the Lord to Moses, that "the Lord
hath made man's mouth, the dumb
and the deaf, the seeing and the blind."

Looking back to the sources of in-
struction in the State and country
where many of us have lived through
all these years, I read these two in-
spired injunctions to all our teachers,
past and present, from Moses and Solom-
on: "Go, and I will be with thy
mouth and teach thee what thou shalt
say," and again, "Open thy mouth for
the dumb in the cause of all such as
are appointed to destruction."

In the teachings of the Saviour
of the world, we also have the more in-
spiring example of life and conduct,
which is above all words of promise or
prophecy, because it is the witness
that the long benighted and bereaved
children of silence are, when wisely
directed, close to the throne of God.

Without what is taught in our own
and kindred institutions, I can con-
ceive no life more miserable to the
deaf and dumb, nor hardly any life
more hopeful, on moral grounds, than
that in which the seeds of moral and
mental culture have been planted with-
in our chosen homes.

While I cannot hope, in the time to
which I have limited myself, to say
any thing which will instruct my
brother directors or their well-ap-
pointed teachers, it is due to the place
and the occasion, to acknowledge the
good Providence which has guided our
footsteps here, and to make some
public records of our advancing steps.
God's blessing has directed us in the
past, and our prayer is that it may
guide us more and more in the future.

Inexorable necessity seemed to re-
quire our occupation of some new
home; and once here, of this renovated
building, and as absolute necessity
knows no law short of entire obedi-
ence to its command, we are here to-
day to recognize and obey its require-
ments.

Thrice, at least, has this institution
for the instruction of the deaf and
dumb been driven from its well-es-
tablished homes—well-established, but
not, as time has proved, in any re-
spect permanent; for in a State which
has grown like New York, now more
than a million in excess of the people
of the whole country in the Revolu-
tionary period, hardly any thing can
be said to be permanent. Change is
written upon all human life, and only
in those above us, and the green
earth beneath us, the flowing waters
and the stable mountains, can there be
said to be freedom from change. The
elements of nature alone remain as
they were. All else is not what it was.
Happy for the deaf and dumb of this
land and of the world, upon the whole,
it may be said that change and time
have wrought great improvements.

Our first acknowledgments are due
to France for providing for this coun-
try, sixty-three years ago, Lau-
rentin, then a professor in the
Royal Institution for Deaf-Mutes, at
Paris. He was brought here by the
senior Dr. Gallaudet, under a written
contract, at a salary of 2,500 francs a
year for three years, and, on his part,
pledged to give six hours daily for
five days in the week, and three hours
on Saturdays, anywhere in the Unit-
ed States, with the expenses paid from
Paris and back, if desired, after three
years; and the privilege of teaching
private classes in his own room, and a
time allowance of six weeks' vacation.
The public teaching was to be a knowl-
edge of grammar, arithmetic, the
globe, geography, history, the Old and

New Testament, the Life of Christ,
Acts of the Apostles, the Epistles of
St. Paul, St. John, St. Peter and St.
Luke.

THE GROWTH IN KNOWLEDGE.

As was natural in the struggles for
improvement in the art and method of
teaching, a great deal had to be un-
learned as well as learned before reach-
ing what I hope may be called the pres-
ent system of instruction, and I ques-
tion if, in the development of sixty
years as a whole, more has been gained
in any department of learning than in
the methods employed and the results
obtained in this institution. Profound
ignorance or intellectual blindness is
the first condition of a person born
deaf and dumb, and it does not make
any material difference whether that
person be in a state of infancy or of
adult years. All that we acquire we
owe to the gift of language. With most
of those who hear me, speech is as free
as the air they breathe from the earli-
est prattling of childhood to the end
of life. To the deaf and dumb it is an
acquirement in the face of impediments
which only duty, ambition, patience
and a thirst for knowledge can remove.
The intellectual growth has been from
signs to sounds, from gestures to vis-
ible speech, from complete silence to
effective utterance. Out of mental
chaos comes intellectual form and or-
der, knowledge and power of expres-
sion, until it is finally demonstrated
that, for teaching and learning, natural
methods alone are the right methods,
whether we teach or learn, or whether
they be in phrases or objects. Teach-
ers of signs or of articulation agree in
this, that each lesson should present
some object, and each phrase a com-
prehensive fact or result. Visible speech,
though attempted in the very begin-
ning, only took definite form or shape
some thirty years ago. Intended, in
the words of Professor Ball, as a key
to the other alphabets, it has become
in the words of Professor de Morgan,
"a round bridge from language to lan-
guage and from speech to speech, or
as 'a tool in the hands of teachers, with
instructions how to use it.'" Teachers
in this remarkable art deal with articu-
lation pure and simple, and not as many
suppose with the modulation of the
voice or with lip-reading. When it was
discovered that deaf and dumb chil-
dren could laugh and cry like other
children, it was soon discovered that
their voices could be modulated and
regulated. Then came the further dis-
covery of an easy way to prevent stam-
mering with methods for removing de-
fects in the human voice. So great in-
deed has been the improvement in
visible speech that we read of cases
where prose and song, as, for example,
Longfellow's "Psalm of Life," have
been pronounced not only with natu-
ral and expressive inflections, but with
elocutionary marks and results. These
utterances of the deaf and dumb have
been called mechanical speech, and no
marvel perhaps that a pure Italian fa-
ther, with two deaf and dumb children,
the one taught by signs, and the other
by actual speech, once exclaimed that
this poor fellow is always sad and
alone, but this one understands and
is understood. "He knows what he
knows, but we do not, because we can
not understand him, nor he us. The
first is for us as if he were dead, but
the second has come to life again and
lives."

Of two other children, the one in the
fifth and the other in the sixth year
of instruction, a mother of the latter says,
"He uses no means of expression, and
understands well what is said to him;
while the father writes, curiously
enough, that 'once indocile, indolent
and unwilling to work, my son has
changed from black to white. He was
a viper; now he is a dove; if a year
ago he was worth a farthing, now he is
worth a gold piece of twenty francs.'"
But all such cases of visible speech, I
am assured, are rather exceptional than
real.

In our own institution, we have seen
satisfactory results of visible speech,
and more, perhaps, in private than in
the public examination of pupils, but
teaching by signs and visible speech
are here both united and in constant
use where it is best for the pupils.

In the advanced classes there is con-
stant evidence, in either form of expres-
sion, of complete comprehension in
the moral faculties, and of conscience
acting as the wise monitor of the pres-
ent life and the better life to come.
Beyond this is the intellectual ability
to grasp in these forms of expression
at the nicest distinctions and even sub-
tleties of thought and language.

Of text books and the ability of our
pupils to master them, we may with
the hope of improving on the past in
the progress of human knowledge feel
content with the present. All that is
taught in any grade of school else-
where is taught here.

We learn first of all that the cause
of enforced silence is not in the organs
of speech, but in the want of hearing,
and that the ear is perhaps the most
delicate piece of mechanism in the
human body. Whether the loss of
hearing come from inheritance, birth
or disease, it is, let us thank God, very
far from being without remedy, either
for the soul, the mind, or the body.

If one may behold the so-called idiot
grow from a feeble mind and body in-
to physical and mental culture—and
we have all seen this—if that scourge,
known as scrofula, may be at least par-
tially removed, so that the body shall
become strong enough or healthy
enough to educate one as it were into
the true way of living well, the loss of
hearing is far from approximating to
the greatest of physical infirmities. It
is far less indeed than the misfortune
of being blind.

The first means of relief is with the
parent whose duty it is, and by the
most natural methods, to show to the
bereft child that it has all the needed
capacity to learn which belongs to the

hearing and speaking child, only that
more effort and patience is required.
The labor for successful mastery
over every obstacle to advancement,
should be inspired by the noble pur-
pose of leading one from mental dark-
ness to moral and intellectual light.

OBJECTS AND MODES OF TEACHING AND
LEARNING.

Let us, indeed, not forget that the
chief object of our mission is the in-
struction of the deaf and dumb, and
alike in morals, manners and letters.
The causes of the misfortune which
has brought so many thousands to this
institution are beyond our control.
We can always, in the discharge
of a public duty, seek to alleviate, and
by the blessing of Heaven remove, not
the causes, but the effect of a great
misfortune, so that those who are
taught here may become happy in their
own existence and capable of confer-
ring happiness upon others.

We, as a board of directors, and
some of you, as teachers, can hardly
comprehend that first sad memory
and yet sadder fact conveyed from
child to mother and father, that the
little one God has given them has
been born deaf and dumb or blind; it
may be, as we too well know in our
own experience, all three in one per-
son. With most of us and ours, it
was the smile of infancy, responding
to a mother's caresses and a father's
joy, that first gave evidence of the
hearing ear and the seeing eye. With
most of those in our care, neither the
clap of thunder nor the roar of can-
non could awaken any sensation be-
yond a possible vibration of almost
senseless sound, and so the parent
only too soon and too painfully learnt
that a silence which threatens to
be forever took the place of the en-
dearing cry of "mother and father."
The deaf one hears nothing, imitates
nothing, repeats nothing, and two of
the senses are simply dead—dead, but
thank Heaven again, not beyond the
power of a new birth in a re-created
life. The intellectual existence is not
dead; the disease at its worst is but a
bodily ailment. Sometimes it is only
a deficient hearing or utterance, and
then the still small voice and the dull
ear may grow into a fuller sense of
speech and recognition. Providential
ly for the little ones who suffer on
earth, the greater needed care develops
the greater needed love; and it is al-
most as sure to come in the human
soul as with Him who from the love
of the human race restored the withered
hand, gave sight to the blind, and
speech to the dumb.

And, so passing from the home to
the chapel, where the day is ushered
in by prayer and petition to the great
Giver of light and life, and from the
school-room, the class-room, the sew-
ing-room and the workshop, mind and
body are prepared for the present day
and for future time.

The first lesson of life with all of us,
but with the deaf and dumb especially,
is that there is no royal road to knowl-
edge. The next lesson, and it is a
very stimulating one to all mankind, is
that Knowledge is Power, and the
third one is what we all most love—
Power itself—and this valuable pos-
session for good or for evil, just in
this place, is to all the initiated here
to be the starting point in the voyage
of life. Step by step the pupil is lifted
up from the most trifling imitations
and the shortest words to ideas
and pictures of reality or fancy, that
through life will become fixed impres-
sions upon the mind; and so on,
again, from pantomime, or signs, to
voice, from learning to memory, from
the least little things to the possession
of great results, the student feels
at last that God has endowed him or
her with all possible capacities of progress
in knowledge and virtue.

I have spoken of our indebted-
ness to France, in the contract made
in 1816 between Gallaudet and Le
Clerc; but our obligations go much
further. It was the Abbé de l'Épée
who gave to France and to the world
the first school for the instruction
of the deaf and dumb. In his own na-
tive land, when nearly fifty years old,
and probably about one hundred and
nine years ago, this Apostle of the
deaf-mutes, as they love to call him—
and we too may recognize his claim
to this Apostleship—according to
the Abbé Sicard, his successor as a
teacher, and his biographer also, dis-
covered, in a chance visit, two deaf
and dumb girls in Paris, to whom one
Father Vanin had endeavored to im-
part religious instruction, and chiefly
by pictures. The work left by the
priest was accepted by his pupil from
pure good will, and probably contin-
ued to the end of his life, and with a
spirit and devotion which all are ready
to acknowledge. In his own home,
only recently demolished, public ex-
hibitions were given in 1772, '73 and
'74 of the two deaf and dumb girls
whose sad condition inspired him to
continue the work commenced by a
worthy priest. In the midst of these
labors began the conflict, if so it may
be called, between the language of
pantomimic signs and what may be
called spasmodic efforts of expression
by articulation. The Abbé Sicard im-
proved upon his friend and teacher,
and it is probable that Samuel Hein-
icke, the German instructor at Leipsic
of a hundred years ago, improved
upon both, as he certainly did by the
use of the mechanism of the voice,
but the Abbé de l'Épée did not dis-
card the voice as one of the two modes
of conveying knowledge; for in his
memoir he expressly says: "From
time to time we dictate the lessons
with the living voice, and without mak-
ing a sign."

It was also one of the Abbé's own
pupils, educated in articulation, upon
whom he uniformly depended to assist
him at Mass, and in the prescribed re-
sponses of the church. As has been
said in a very instructive paper from

the pen of Leon Valsse, of Paris, the
Abbé de l'Épée regarded the teaching
of speech to the deaf and dumb as the
apex and not as the basis of the edifice
of their education; and this seems to
have been the conclusion of our own
board of instructors, and to me as an
amateur, whose opinion I confess is not
worth much, it seems to be the wisest
course to follow at least the best ex-
amples of England, France and Italy,
without discarding the German, Hol-
land and Austrian methods of instruc-
tion.

The same authority tells us, also,
that, way back in 1620, in Spain; in
England in 1653; at the Academy of
Caen in 1746, and elsewhere in France
in 1747, 1749 and 1751, the subject of
deaf-mute instruction was discussed,
and here and there a pupil taught; but
the founder of the first school of instruc-
tion was the Abbé de l'Épée, probably
in 1770 or 1771, and since then more
than fifty schools have been established
in France for the instruction of the deaf
and dumb. The creation of schools in
the United States has been quite as ex-
tended, and in about half the time; and
it is but the truth to say that our present
Principal, Isaac Lewis Peet, and his
distinguished father and predecessor
have kept fully abreast of the age in
the suggestion and diffusion of knowl-
edge for the deaf and dumb of the coun-
try. I think, indeed, we may recall all
the presidents of our faculty and pre-
siding officers of all our board of di-
rectors with supreme satisfaction. De
Witt Clinton, elected in 1817, and re-
tired in 1819 to fill the office of Gov-
ernor of the State, led the way to Sam-
uel L. Mitchell, Rev. James Milnor,
Robert C. Cornell, Harvey P. Peet,
Benjamin R. Winthrop, and Rev. Wil-
liam Adams. Seven presidents served
the board for nearly sixty-three years.
Long may the survivor live to grace
the board by his ever welcome pres-
ence, and encourage all of us by his
consistent life and wise example.

In our past list of officers and board
of directors, the dead exceed the living
by more than twenty to one, and yet
this institution is hardly sixty-two
years old. I recall in my own remem-
brance, though not all in service with
us, among those who served here in
the past, the honored names of Ver-
planck, Hone, King, Cornell, Weeks,
Vinton, Morse, Alstyne, Talbot, Stone,
Knapp, Kelly, Kent, Lawrence, Cam-
breling, Tallmadge, Robbins, Camp-
bell, Russell, Wetmore, Hedges,
Curtis, Green, Beckman, Smith, Hall,
Averill, Strong, Duer, Harper, Bush-
nell, Folsom and Niblo. You of the
board of directors, who have been
longer in the service, and especially
your first vice-president, who has been
about forty years in service, will re-
member a much longer list of hono-
rable names who preceded you in that
voyage of life which will soon take us
also beyond the dark valley and shadow
of the grave. Happy, thrice happy,
happy in the past, the present and the
future, all those who so redeem
their time on earth as in the end, by
faithful service, to be welcomed by the
angels of God into the paradise of
Heaven.

And just here let me recall

THE NAMES OF OUR LARGER BENEFACTORS

and their noble gifts, not omitting, how-
ever, among the gifts, that of the au-
thor of the Cury Testimonial, which
has given distinction and encourage-
ment to pupils for so many years, nor
that of our twenty-five years' faithful
Matron, Harriet Stoner, whose small
gift of \$100 is so arranged as to con-
tinue to increase the benefits it confers
as long as the institution itself shall
endure.

OUR DEBT TO THE STATE.

Some special recognition is due to the
commonwealth upon an occasion like
the present. In all the world, I know
of no more bountiful benefactor to the
deaf and dumb than the State of New
York, now, and heretofore. The coun-
ties provide homes for them from the
age of six to twelve years, and the
State until they are as thoroughly edu-
cated in all the uses and duties of life
as its more favored children. It gives
them food, clothing and shelter, and
in acquired education the scholarship
which belongs to the higher seminaries
of learning. There is, perhaps, need
of some newer and better methods of
instruction in trades and means of sup-
port after leaving the institution. Our
pupils acquire, not only the best pos-
sible English education, but the girls,
the best possible practical instruction
in needle-work, whether of the hand or
the machine; and for the boys at least
the best methods of mechanical indus-
try. The State cannot always support
them; neither can the counties; nor
the community, nor parents. The State
performs its whole duty when it gives
a free education and support for four-
teen years to all its deaf and dumb
children. It has even removed the word
indigent from the roll call, and receives
rich and poor alike.

In behalf of the State, then, and in
justice to the deaf and dumb, and in
deference, I hope I may say, to prin-
cipal, superintendent and faculty, and
still more, to express the views of the
board of directors, I know I may say
that in this institution some sort of
practical and active industry is deem-
ed essential to success. "He that will
not work, neither shall he eat," is a

principle of life taught by Paul to his
disciples, and it is one which goes
hand in hand with the command of
the Preacher: "Whatsoever thy hand
findeth to do, do it with all thy might,"
and for the best of reasons, viz.: that
"there is no work, nor device, nor
knowledge, nor wisdom in the grave
whither thou goest."

Here is the place for study, for pres-
ent work of some kind, and for pre-
paration for future industry. Here
let the State feel that it is receiving
some real return for the millions of
dollars in money expended upon the
education and support of the deaf and
dumb. As far as possible, let direc-
tors and officers seek out some new
kinds of employment, and the pupils
cheerfully accept the service assigned
them. Let trades be taught wherever
it is possible, and an early begin-
ning made in apprenticeship, so that
a part of each day, or at least of each
week, shall be divided between study,
work and recreation. Why should
not girls, supported for a long time
by the State, be trained in every use-
ful industry, for example, as seamstresses,
in which service really skillful
workmen never fail to have a demand
for their time; or as trained nurses, a
kind of service always in demand, or
as accomplished waitresses, or even
cooks, so that kind of art, than which
few are greater because it provides
for that good digestion which waits
on appetite, and "in that health which
waits on both," prevents half the ills
that flesh is heir to; and so assuring
to multitudes whose tempers and
stomachs are now spoiled by bad
cooking, new vigor of mind and body.
Women in all ordinary work fare as
well as men, if fitted for well-chosen
occupations, and in household work,
both in wages and care for their com-
forts, they fare much better. Skilled
work-people have solved about all the
problems of future support, if they
will simply fit their hands to the bur-
dens which Providence has imposed
upon them. By these methods alone,
wrought out in well-arranged order
and system, can the deaf and dumb
children and adults of the State com-
pensate the State and the community
for the liberal and intelligent expendi-
tures made for their welfare.

OUR EARLY LIFE AND HISTORY.

It is fitting upon the present oc-
casion to recall the rise and growth of
deaf and dumb instruction in this city.
The first census of this class of unfor-
tunates was made in 1817, when sixty-
one persons were found in the then
ten wards of the city, the whole city
population being at the time 120,000.
April 15th of that year the institution
received its first corporate existence,
and the same day of the same year,
the Asylum opened at Hartford. On
the 2d and 4th of March, 1818, there
met, in the City Hall Court Room, an
assembly of ladies and gentlemen called
to promote the cause of deaf and
dumb education, and among the num-
ber were the four first pupils of the
one institution which has since increas-
ed to seven in the State, and last year
to 537 pupils received at our New
York home. The first lessons were
taught in a room assigned in the old
Alms House, then in City Hall Park.
The four pupils soon increased to 33,
nine of whom were boarders and the
rest day scholars. The city gave \$400
a year for their support, and, except
for pay scholars, private charity pro-
vided for all. In 1819 there were 47
pupils, eleven of whom were sent to
Albany for exhibition before the Leg-
islature, and so effective was the ap-
peal that the State appropriated \$10,-
000 for their benefit, and for fourteen
consecutive years a moiety of the in-
come from the tax on lotteries."

In 1821 the State gave \$2,500 to the in-
stitution, and in 1822 the first per
capita support of \$150 a year, which
from time to time was increased to
\$300 per annum, but since then re-
duced to \$250. In 1827, with an ap-
propriation of \$10,000 for building
purposes, came an order, still the law
of the State, giving the selection of
the pupils to State officials, first to
the Secretary of State, then, ex officio,
the Superintendent of Common Schools
and now for a long time to the
State Superintendent of Public In-
struction. To the gift of \$10,000
from the State, the city added an acre
of land between Fourth and Fifth ave-
nues with a lease of ten acres more for
the use of the pupils. All these acres
now, as for our loss in the gift of the
city we too well know, are mostly oc-
cupied by costly dwellings. The direc-
tors raised \$25,000 by subscriptions,
and \$35,000 completed the buildings
at 50th street. These were twice en-
larged, and of necessity from the con-
stant influx of pupils and the union of
the New York Institution with the Cen-
tral Asylum at Canajoharie in 1836,
which had been in existence since
1821. New quarters were soon found
necessary, and the directors, with wise
sagacity, purchased the 37½ acres on
Washington Heights, now occupied by
the institution, with a commanding
view of the western banks of the Hud-
son. Then, with becoming ceremonies,
as many of us will remember, on the
2d of November, 1853, we laid the
corner stone of a large and useful edifice. There, on the 4th of Decem-
ber, 1856, we removed our 315 pupils.
There we have received many hun-
dreds of pupils, and taught them, as
we hope, not only the ways of God to
man, but lifted them up, mind, body
and estate, from the deep darkness
of profound ignorance to a knowledge
of the world, of history, of letters and
of mankind. There, after an appeal
to the State for the education of a
younger class of pupils, all deaf-mutes
between the ages of six and twelve
years are made welcome; and it is the
duty of the Board of Supervisors in
each of the sixty counties of the State
to see that they are sent here, and re-
main here until the State takes them

by the hand and leads them on to
those higher branches of learning,
wherein nothing is omitted which can
make them useful members of society.

There, too, at the close of the aca-
demic year, on the 26th of June, 1867,
we celebrated our semi-centennial an-
niversary, and, in no spirit of boasting,
I think, commemorated the substan-
tial and satisfying fact, that the New
York Institution had in its half cen-
tury of time, more than kept abreast
with the best institutions of the world.

Practically out of debt, and still
owning a valuable property, thanks to
the State, the city and the people, we
now, on this beautiful spot of land,
still higher up the Hudson than our
imposing home on Washington
Heights, begin a new home and school
for our younger pupils, to be followed
in time, if not ere long, by the four or
five hundred pupils whom we leave
within the confines of the great build-
ing, which, in many respects, is not
now suited to the requirements of the
chief institution of the State and coun-
try for the education and support of
the deaf and dumb. Here we add one
more to the 238 institutions of the
world, and recall the fact that only
103 years ago there were but three,
and with forty pupils only, anywhere
in existence.

We go back once more from these
Heights on the Hudson to Michel de
l'Épée, on the Heights of Montmartre,
near Paris, to honor the memory of
the man who not only supported his
—really the first institution of the
world—but supported it entirely from
the income of his own small fortune.
He had labored on from 1755 to 1789,
the year of his death, at the age of 77.
In 1791 the French Government made
then, and forever thereafter, all the
teachable deaf and dumb the children
of the State. Just earlier, or in 1764,
Samuel Heinicke, a private soldier at
Dresden, began his career as director
of the German system of teaching by
the human voice. His labors, inter-
rupted by the seven years' German
war, were now resumed at Ependorf,
near Hamburg, in 1778, and, later on,
at Leipsic, where, under the auspices
of Prince Frederick Augustus, with
nine pupils, he was placed at the head
of the first institution ever supported
by the German people. Heinicke died
in 1790, at the age of 61, or ten years
after the Dumbdikes school at Edin-
burgh, taught by Thomas Braidwood,
and removed to Hackney, near Lon-
don, in 1783. Those who study these
schools from the beginning, I think,
may be entirely satisfied with the pro-
gress made in our own.

But few of us can have any idea of
the obstructions thrown in the way of
obtaining instruction for the deaf and
dumb abroad, and still more, in the
United States. When Dr. Thomas
Hopkins Gallaudet met little Alice
Cogswell at Hartford, in a pastime
walk through the town, his interest
and his sympathies were at once at-
tracted by the graces of a charming
child, and he did not leave the place
where he found her until he had
taught the little one her first lesson
in object reading. It did not take
long for a father, in full sympathy with
his child, to discover all possible
means of relief for his afflicted little
one. Hence the first mission of Dr.
Gallaudet to London and Scotland in
1815. From the London school he
was excluded by rules which made it
impossible for him to receive instruc-
tion, and in Scotland the teacher had
received his own license to teach only
upon condition that he should not im-
part the like knowledge to others. In
these days of the diffusion of knowl-
edge among the destitute, whether in
intellect, culture or purse, we can
hardly take in a fact like this. But so
it was. Happily for humanity and for
letters, it was just at this time that
Dr. Gallaudet met at London the Abbé
Sicard, with his pupil Laurent Clerc,
and to this Providential meeting we
owe our first success in the art of
teaching the deaf and dumb in the
United States.

In recalling the history of the in-
stitution with which we are connected, I
have endeavored to learn something of
the lives and conditions of those who
have received the care of its offices and
the education of its faculty. After dili-
gent inquiry, the principal has placed
in my hands a very interesting record
of the places and occupations of those
who have graduated during the past ten
years. I hope that this and like records
may be preserved in all the future, so
that from time to time all may know
more of the resources of those reared
by the State and placed with us and
our successors for instruction in let-
ters and improvement in character.

Of the ten who graduated in June,
1879, the three young ladies reside
most happily with their parents, while
the seven young men have employ-
ment, 3 as printers, 1 as a partner with
his father in business, 1 as a clerk in a
commission office, receiving \$10 a
week, 1 as a supervisor in this institu-
tion, and 1 a student in the National
College for Deaf-Mutes.

Of the 72 graduates of the High
Class since 1869, 8 of the young ladies
are married, 6 are teachers in 5 differ-
ent institutions for the deaf and dumb,
1 is in the book-binding of D. Apple-
ton & Co., 9 adorn the homes of their
parents, and 1 is dead, making a total
of 25. The occupations of 47 young
men in these 10 years is as follows,
and of these only two have died:

Artists..... 1
College Students..... 2
Cabinet Makers..... 3
Clerks..... 5
Farmers in three different States..... 7
Farm Laborers..... 1
Gardeners..... 1
Jewellers..... 1
Merchants..... 1
Photographers..... 1
Printers..... 2
Shoemakers..... 1
Supervisors in 2 different institutions for the
deaf and dumb..... 4
Tailors..... 1

Teachers in three different Institutions for
the Deaf and Dumb..... 6
Out of employment, being an invalid..... 1

Of the 5 clerks, 1 is a book-keeper
and cashier in a grocery, 1 is in a com-
mission office, 1 in a drug store, 1 in
the Post Office at Syracuse, and 1 in
the County Clerk's Office of Oneida
county. One of the farmers married
a fellow graduate, and has taken up 80
acres of land in Nebraska on his own
account.

In every instance, the principal is as-
sured they receive more than ordinary
returns for their industry, and are es-
teemed as adepts in their several
pursuits.

The social position of both males and
females, I am happy to state, is report-
ed as decidedly good.

Another gratifying fact is that but
three of all these young men are de-
pendent upon others for support, two
of these being students in college, and
one not in health, which result is a
strong argument in favor of educating
the deaf and dumb to a point which
enables them to compete with hearing
persons. The facts in the history of all
the members of the high class since its
foundation in 1851, I am assured, more
than make good the record of the past
ten years. The 2,538 other graduates
sent forth since the opening of the in-
stitution in 1818, have also contributed
their share to the productive industry
of the country. Not one per cent, I
am rejoiced to say, have been num-
bered among the pauper or criminal classes,
while nearly all have illustrated,
both in their public and private life,
the beauty of Christian faith and
practice.

Two of our early graduates, the one
Clinton S. Fay, an influential farmer
in Chautauque county, and a leading
member of the Baptist Church since
1831, and the other, James Naeck, the
author of the poem of "The Old
Clock," with the refrain "Here she
goes; and there she goes," and, until
within 8 years deputy in the County
Clerk's Office in the city of New York,
have died within a few weeks, one at
the age of 63, and the other aged 71.

There is great encouragement in
this record, and it points the way to
the necessity of giving all possible

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, OCT. 23, 1879.

HENRY C. RIDER, Editor and Proprietor.

NOTES FROM PROF. JOB. TURNER.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Oct. 13, 1879.
My DEAR MR. RIDER:—Since the date of my letter at Woonsocket, R. I., my time has been busily employed.

Last Monday morning, October 6th, I went to Woonsocket Hill, in company with Mr. Edwin Aldrich, to spend the day with Mrs. Minerva Follett, nee Miss Minerva Mowry. She did what she could to make our visit pleasant. She is blessed with an affectionate family and a comfortable home, for which she should feel thankful. She has a speaking husband, whose fine farm shows his great energy and sagacity. He has succeeded in turning a stony farm into a fine one, one of the finest that I have ever seen in my mission travels. How he has done this would be a mystery to your readers if I did not reveal it to you. Mrs. Follett asked me to tell her how he did it, and I quickly said I believed that he dug holes, threw in stones, and covered them with earth, and she called me, in my belief. She showed me many paintings of her own production, which induced me to call her a native artist. She would have made a celebrated artist if she had been under the instruction of an experienced painter. She has a very fine talent for drawing. After dinner time compelled me to say good-bye to the family, and Mr. Aldrich kindly carried me to the depot, about six miles distant.

Then I took the cars for Willimantic, Conn., and made a pleasant home with Mr. and Mrs. Asa Allen for the night, in compliance with the kind invitation which they gave me at Norwich, Conn., to which place my appointment had called me. It was Sunday, September 28th. The next morning Mr. Allen showed me a fine thread factory, the workings of which excited my admiration. The factory called the Willimantic Mills employs 1,000 hands, the combined work of which makes 13,000 miles of thread each day, or about 4, 100,000 miles a year. This shows more than 1,200 miles of thread an hour, or 20 miles every minute. I noticed the happy and contented looks of the employees. The mills have a fair library of 1,600 volumes, more than half of which are in constant circulation at the homes of the operatives. I am told that it takes seven million miles of thread to hold the people of the United States in their clothes. If each person has three suits of clothing a year, it takes, at a fair average, twenty million miles of this little strand.

I was guided into a curious and wonderful spool factory, where I met a deaf-mute man, Mr. Blish, who told me that he turned about 35 spools in a minute by means of machinery. He owns a comfortable house, which he has purchased with his own hands. Mr. Allen would have shown me more lions with great pleasure, but, to my great sorrow, time had no mercy upon me, and compelled me to leave him, sorry to not be able to show me any more.

The previous night, Mr. Allen and I made hasty calls on Mr. and Mrs. Bowditch and Mr. Blish. Mrs. Bowditch is the widow of John R. Burnett, deceased, the well-known poet and author. She told me that Dr. Peet had had a suitable monument erected over his grave, and that she was pleased with its fine appearance.

Leaving Willimantic, Conn., after giving Mr. Allen my many sincere thanks for his great kindness and hospitality, my route lay through Boston to New York, where important business carried me to find my way to Dr. Gallaudet's house the next morning. I left the Empire City the same evening for this place, where I arrived last Saturday night at eleven.

Mr. and Mrs. Page had a sociable at their residence that night to welcome me, but I could not come in time to receive their cheerful welcome and congratulations. Business detained me in Boston until late in the evening. Yesterday two services were conducted for the following deaf-mutes: Mr. and Mrs. John W. Page, Mr. and Mrs. Titcomb, Mr. and Mrs. Cleaves, and Mr. and Mrs. Deering, Mr. Patterson, Misses Bannison, Colley and Moulton.

I must ask for brevity, as I must go away soon. My thanks are due to Mr. and Mrs. Page for their hospitality, for which God will surely reward them, as the Bible says.

Yours sincerely,
JOB TURNER.

LOWELL, MASS., Oct. 15, 1879.

My DEAR MR. RIDER:—Truly I cannot write this letter without feeling thankful to God that my appointment was happily fulfilled at St. Ann's Chapel in this city last night, there being nine deaf-mutes present at the service, namely, Mr. and Mrs. Pelahia J. Wright, Mrs. Susan Harrington, Miss Nettie Lafferty, Miss C. M. West, Miss Clara Maffery and her brother Howard, Miss Martha A. Jackson, and Miss Mary Luckie, all residents of this city. Mr. I. N. Soper was not present on account of a previous engagement, nor could his sister attend the meeting, her neck being so sore.

I conducted a regular service with the Rev. Mr. Johnson, the assistant rector, the Rev. Theodore Edison, the rector, sitting in a front pew looking at our service. He has been rector of the same church for the past fifty-five years,—as long as Lowell has been settled,—and has preached about fifteen hundred sermons and married more than one thousand persons. The citizens and people of this city have so great a veneration for him

that they call him *father*. From my pleasant conversations and brief sojourn with him, I cannot help calling him a holy man in the sight of God. Look at that verse, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."—Matthew 5:48. Let us always endeavor to follow the example of the Rev. Dr. Edison, who is over 80 years old, as I am told. I owe many sincere thanks to God for his great kindness in permitting me to go among such ministers of different denominations, for their light so shines before me that I may "see their good works, and glorify our Father who is in heaven," their helms guiding me in the right path. Let us beseech the Lord to grant us grace to withstand the temptations of the world, the flesh, and the devil, and, with pure hearts and minds, follow Him, the only God, through Jesus Christ our Lord, through whom we can see the good works of His faithful servants.

My dearly beloved deaf-mute brethren in the United States, let us read the following petition to the end of our daily prayer every morning and evening next week from Sunday, October 26th, until Saturday night, November 1st:

O, almighty and most merciful God, of thy bountiful goodness keep us, we beseech thee, from all things that may hurt us, that we, being ready both in body and soul, may cheerfully accomplish those things which thou commandest; through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Let us all study this collect, and commit it to memory, that we may be able to say it on our hands, but not in the sign-language, every morning and evening from Sunday, October 26th, until Saturday night, November 1st, after we have said our prayers by signs. Will every deaf-mute in the United States seeing my suggestions please say the same collect with me during that lapse of time? I will say it either with his or her co-operation or without it.

At the close of the service at the chapel of a speaking lady, Mrs. Lucia C. Stickney, came to me with a pleasant face, shook hands with me as if she knew me, and handed me a piece of paper, on which she had written, "I visited my sister and husband (both deaf-mutes) two months ago at Westerville, N. Y. While I was there I got quite interested in the JOURNAL. I saw a good many of your letters in that paper, and I am very happy to meet you. I have a niece, Miss Mary Kellogg, who has taught the deaf-mutes in Rochester, N. Y., for the past two years."

I am about jumping into Manchester, N. H., to hold a service to-night. You must, therefore, excuse the brevity of this letter.

Behold, I am already on another missionary circuit for three weeks. Before this reaches you your silent readers will have seen my new appointments for October and November.

Yours sincerely,
JOB TURNER.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 16, 1879.

My DEAR MR. RIDER:—You will learn by this letter that a service for deaf-mutes was held last night at Grace Church in this city by the Rev. Lorenzo Sears, the rector, and the writer. The meeting was attended by a good number of speaking ladies and gentlemen, and also by eleven deaf-mutes, whose names are as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Thomas N. Head, of Hooksett, N. H., Mr. and Mrs. Hiram L. Livingstone, Mr. Wentworth Grant, Jesse N. Baker, P. J. Sullivan, Joseph Varrill, Alfred Rouleau, and Levi M. White, all of Manchester, and Almon Smith, of New Boston, N. H.

After service I passed a pleasant hour with some of the deaf-mutes at Mr. Livingstone's residence.

Last night I received two postal cards from my dear friend Mr. Thomas Brown, of West Henniker, N. H., in both of which he said that he could not help wishing me to make him a flying visit before I go south. I cannot decide whether to go or not until I am in Concord this evening. Mr. Brown must be lonesome without his son Professor Brown, who did much good by giving Sunday lectures to him and his deaf-mute neighbors during his vacation.

I stopped over at Nashua, for more than two hours yesterday to bid farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Varnum B. Wright for several months.

Thanks to God, I have, since my arrival, enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth Grant.

I must proceed to Concord this morning, and thence to Randolph, Vt., to-morrow to hold a service in the evening.

Time forbids my writing more.

Yours sincerely,
JOB TURNER.

WEST HENNIKER, N. H., Oct. 17, 1879.

My DEAR MR. RIDER:—Before you get this letter you will have had a short account of my service of the 15th inst., held in Manchester, N. H. Manchester was a little village about thirty years ago, but now it is a thriving city of at least 20,000 inhabitants, with about thirty mills. They are now building four or five more new mills. I am so told.

Yesterday morning Mr. and Mrs. Thomas N. Head and I left that city by the cars, but in less than an hour they got off at Hooksett, N. H. Mrs. Head told me on board the cars that she wanted me to have made known through the columns of your paper that her sister, Mrs. Mercy Dennison, has been troubled with acute rheumatism, often in bed, for the last three or four years. I think it proper to write this only for the information of her friends from whom she has been separated many years.

While in Concord a few days I was chatting with a highly distinguished minister about my Norwich, Conn., service of September 28th, when he wrote on a piece of paper, "Beecher says he don't want to stay there for fear he should never want to go to heaven. But there are some satanic people there in that paradise." Before he wrote it I told him that Norwich is called the Rose of New England.

I took the cars for this place at 3:30 yesterday afternoon, and on my arrival found Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brown at tea, and then I shared with them. It made me sorry to find Mr. Brown looking sick. He said he had been unwell about two days. A night or two ago his ears ached so much that the doctor had to be sent for, and he gave him something which afterwards alleviated his pain. I think he is troubled with neuralgia in his head. The doctor called him the smartest of all the men of his age in this place. At his request, I came to see Mr. Brown before starting for the South. This is my fourth and last pilgrimage to the Mecca of West Henniker to see my faithful friend Mr. Brown, the deaf-mute Cincinnatus of West Henniker. How did he get that title? In 1856 the Rev. W. W. Turner met him in Concord, and gave it to him by spelling it out. There was a great deaf-mute reunion there then.

Mr. Brown says he is in favor of the meeting of the national deaf-mute convention at Hartford, Conn., because the first American school for deaf-mutes was established in that city, and also because the Rev. W. W. Turner, the oldest living teacher, and Mrs. Clerc, the venerable widow of Laurent Clerc, would doubtless be pleased to witness its organization. The delegates would take advantage of the opportunity to see the Gallaudet monument and the Clerc statue.

I cannot make any long stay here because I must meet my appointment in West Randolph, Vt., to-night. I must, therefore, bid him farewell this morning.

Yours sincerely,
JOB TURNER.

Letter From Jacob E. Tuttle.

ROCKFORD, ILL., Oct. 6, 1879.

DEAR JOURNAL:—Pleasant and clear weather, and a heap of deaf-mute news. Miss E. Harris, a deaf-mute lady in Baraboo, Wis., is a good and neat girl. Mr. Nuttemberger, a mute tinner, who met me at Aurora a month ago, went to Chicago to see his uncle. He visited the Exposition for three days, and has gone home to Mendota, Ill. He was educated at Delavan.

I went to the *Herald* office, and called upon Mr. Stone, a semi-mute. Mr. Stone informed me that Mr. Matthews was in Aurora, Ill., a few months ago. He is against him because he looks like an impostor. He has gone away.

Mr. Harrington, a good anticleric, told me that his brother-in-law, Mr. Draper, and his speaking wife were visiting his respectable old parents in Aurora last August, and had lots of good times. They have gone home to Washington, D. C. He is a nice teacher. Mrs. Ward, a mute widow who lived in Aurora last spring, has gone to live with her son in Kansas.

Doctor G. Clark says his mute cousin, G. B. Clark, was in Elmira, N. Y., ten years ago. He was educated in New York city. He is in Waterloo, Ia. Mr. James Ferry, a deaf man, lived in Brooklyn, Ia., a few months ago. He went to Rockford, and visited at my home, but I found that he is not a mute. We are against him because he is a tramp and an impostor. He has gone away.

I was in Plano, Ill., a few weeks ago. I was shaking hands with President Hayes and General Sherman and Sheridan because they are nice and respectable men. They had a good trip over the far West.

Mr. J. W. Long, a mute, used to work in Plano. A few months ago he left there, and intended to work in a furniture factory in Rockford.

Mr. Daniels, a mute, of Chicago, is canvassing for chromos at many points on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.

Miss B. Post, a mute dressmaker, visited some mutes in Rockford last September. She has gone home to Oregon, Ill.

Miss Strok, a mute lady, lives with her mother in Oregon, Ill. Her mother does not allow her to visit some mutes in Rockford.

Mr. Beams, a mute, works in a printing-office in Chicago.

Mr. Winslow, a mute, went from his home in Potsdam, N. Y., to Chicago a few months ago. He visited us, and had a good time. He told me that his oldest friend, P. M. Tuttle, of Geneva, N. Y., is a splendid walker. Mr. Tuttle is a proud man. J. H. Winslow tried to sell some of his brackets to people in New York. He looks as if he had seen hard times.

Miss Korekta, a mute German lady, lives with her parents in Belvidere, Ill. She is naturally merry.

Deaf-mutes ought to sell goods in the State of Illinois, and make money very fast.

Mr. Garreston, of Guilford, Ill., called and visited us, and talked with us for some time. He will go to school in Jacksonville in a few weeks.

Mr. Harris, a mute laborer, used to live in Mount Morris, Ill. He moved to Missouri. He is a hard case.

I saw a mute lady named Miss E. Hubbard, who lives with her parents in Arena, Wis. She looks like a very nice woman.

Arena, Spring Green, Lone Rock, Avoca, and Muscoda, Wis., are unfortunate towns because they have no factories.

I was in Richland Centre, Wis., and

had good business for three days. I met four mutes there.

Miss Helen Fenney, a mute lady, works for her good mother in Richland Centre. She is a good, industrious woman. She wants to subscribe for the JOURNAL if you will send it to her at Richland Centre, Wis. She will send some money in a letter to you.

I heard that Mr. Blair and his wife, mutes, live at Lone Rock, Wis.

Mr. Hubbel told me that his friend Mr. Stevens is a mute farmer who lives in Finemonaro, Wis. He often visits Mr. Hubbel. He is a nice and good fellow.

I may have more news.
Respectfully yours,
JACOB E. TUTTLE.

A LETTER FROM IOWA.

PATTERSONVILLE, Ia., Oct. 7, 1879.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Your card of the 2d ult. came to hand last night. Please find enclosed \$2 to pay my subscription for the JOURNAL for sixteen months. I think the JOURNAL is a capital paper, and I am not contented without it, as I think it benefits me and all the deaf-mutes a great deal.

I can't imagine why the *Leader* got so hot against several respectable persons that have done so much good for the deaf-mutes; and as the editor is well educated, and considers himself a respectable person, I should think he would be more sensible, and use more caution in what he says.

I have read the JOURNAL and the *Leader* for a long time. I believe that you are doing right.

Reading and corresponding improves knowledge a great deal.

I have just made a plan for my new house on my lot at Rock Valley, a new railroad junction in this (Sioux) county eight miles west of this town, and shall go there next Saturday or Monday.

I am not doing anything yet, but expect to go to work as soon as my health permits.

Excuse poor writing, as I have a sore finger.

Yours truly,
GEORGE W. EVANS.

From the Green Mountain State.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., Oct. 13, 1879.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Enclosed please find a money order for \$1.50.

I received the JOURNAL in due season, and was much pleased with the news it contained, but was disappointed to find hardly any news concerning the American Asylum. Your having no correspondent there is the cause I think, but Mr. Crane, who is a teacher there, could give us (New England deaf-mutes) interesting news about their old school if he should write occasionally for the JOURNAL. If so I, for one, am willing to send a barrel of Vermont cider (sweet of course, for he is a man of temperate habits), to keep up his spirits. There is plenty of it around here, and I can tell him that it tastes good.

I would be much pleased to send that student, H. White, two hundred barrels of the best cider for his spicy news in the JOURNAL, but fear that the brick-scraper, son of Dennis Kearney, of California, and other rogues of the college would drink it some night.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN T. KEEFE.

THE DEAR FRIENDS SHE LEFT.

In affectionate remembrance of Eliza J. Atkins, who died in Tuluonte, Pa., Thursday afternoon, July 31st, 1879, aged 21 years, 4 months, and 16 days.

"I leave the world without a tear, save for the friends I hold so dear. To heal their sorrows, Lord! descend, and to the friendless prove a Friend."

If you think this trifling worthy I would like to have it inserted in your paper.

Ever yours,
ERTIE.

Erie, Pa., Oct. 9, 1879.

A Table.

For those who use the Book of Common Prayer.

OCT. 26th, 1879.

MORNING SERVICE.

The Psalter for the 26th day of the month, or Selection.

1st Lesson—1. Kings xvii.

2d Lesson—John iii.

Collect, Epistle and Gospel for the twentieth Sunday after Trinity.

EVENING SERVICE.

The Psalter for the 26th day of the month, or Selection.

1st Lesson—1. Kings xviii.

2d Lesson—2. Peter ii.

Collect, Epistle and Gospel for the twentieth Sunday after Trinity.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL is

generally conceded to be the best

most newsy and high-toned weekly

newspaper published for the deaf and dumb.

It has the largest circulation

of any paper of its kind, has a very

large staff of intelligent and reliable

correspondents throughout the world,

and is considered remarkably cheap

at \$1.50 a year. Subscribe without delay, try it for a year, and the price will be found to be well invested.

—Self-inspection is the only means

to preserve us from self-conceit.

Vice stings us even in our pleasures,

but virtue consoles us even in our pains.

SUNDAY READING.

WHEN WOMEN PRAY.

When women pray,
The dear Lord listens well. He only knows
How many piercing thorns fall in their way
For every rose.

He sees alone
Of countless heavenly seeds their weak hands sow,
And tend with hope, how many fall for one
That eares to grow.

He, only He,
Can gauge the love that, faithful, waited on
Beside the martyr's cross at calvary
When all were gone.

RELATION OF THE CHRISTIAN TO CHRIST.

Some time ago, in listening, for the first time, to a young minister of some note, he made the assertion that "The relation of the Christian to Christ is similar to that of the slave to his master." Now, I do not set myself up as a critic in matters of theology, nor do I, as a rule, approve of criticizing sermons we have heard, but this idea was so repugnant to my mind, and so contrary to my preconceived notions of this relation, that I have thought a great deal upon it since that time, and I am unable to see where any warrant can be found in Scripture for such a doctrine. I know we are told, 1 Corinthians, vi: 20, "Ye are bought with a price," but does not the same apostle tell us, Rom. viii: 14, "As many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God," and again, verse 16: 17, "The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God; and if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint heirs with Christ?"

I love to think of our relation to God as one of sonship, and, though we are "bought with a price," it seems to me the purchase was in the nature of a ransom, to deliver us from the condition of slavery into which we had fallen, the bondage of sin, and that it no more had the effect to establish a relation of the Christian to Christ, similar to that of slave and master, than it would between an earthly parent and son were the latter sold into slavery, and should the father pay a price required to ransom him from this condition.

After all He has done for us, our service is but His just due, and this He requires of us, but to consider it as rendered in a state of servitude seems to me entirely inconsistent with all the teachings of the Gospel, and I can not, in my mind, reconcile the idea of being at the same time "children of God," "joint heirs with Christ," and yet sustain the relation to him of slave to master; and were I an unconverted man nothing, it seems to me, could have a greater tendency to prevent me from accepting the conditions of salvation than to believe, if I could believe, that this was correct Bible doctrine.

E. J. BROWNELL.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE CHRISTIAN LIFE.

Some Indian shawls are made of hundreds of pieces, some so small as to be only an eighth of an inch square, others of various sizes, none larger than a square half-yard. Each piece, even the smallest, forms a complete bit of the pattern, and the right side, being the under one on the frame on which it is woven, is not seen by the weaver until the piece is finished. The pieces are all so beautifully joined together that it is impossible to find the joining.

How often we are "discouraged because of the way," because we can only see the wrong side of the pattern our daily life is weaving. We forget that "the Lord knoweth them that are His," and that "all things work together for good to them that love God." And should we not try to remember, also, that though our place in the work may be a very small one, yet the great fabric, the Church of God, would be incomplete if that place were not filled?

There is another point of similarity; each thread is bleached perfectly white before being re-dyed for the shawl; no we also, before becoming a part of the church, must be washed and made white in the blood of the lamb. "That he might present it to himself, a glorious church, not having spot or wrinkle, or any such thing;" but that it should be holy and without blemish.—*British Evangelist*.

WHAT RELIGION IS FOR.

This grand object of having a religion is to be saved. This is the great question that you have to settle with your conscience. The matter is not whether you go to church or chapel, whether you go through certain forms or ceremonies, whether you observe certain days and perform a certain number of religious duties. The matter is whether, after all, you will be saved. Without this, all your religious doings are weariness, and labor in vain. Never be content with anything short of a saving religion. Surely, to have a religion which neither gives peace in life, nor hope in death, nor glory in the world to come, is childish folly.

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